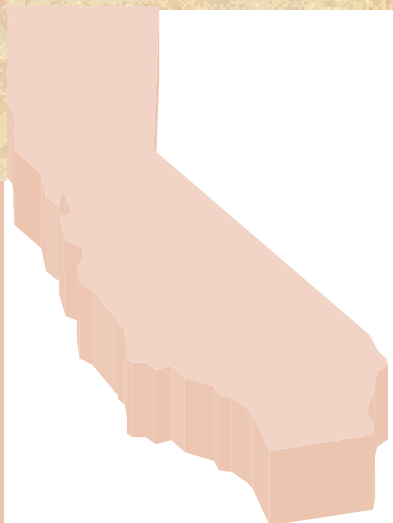
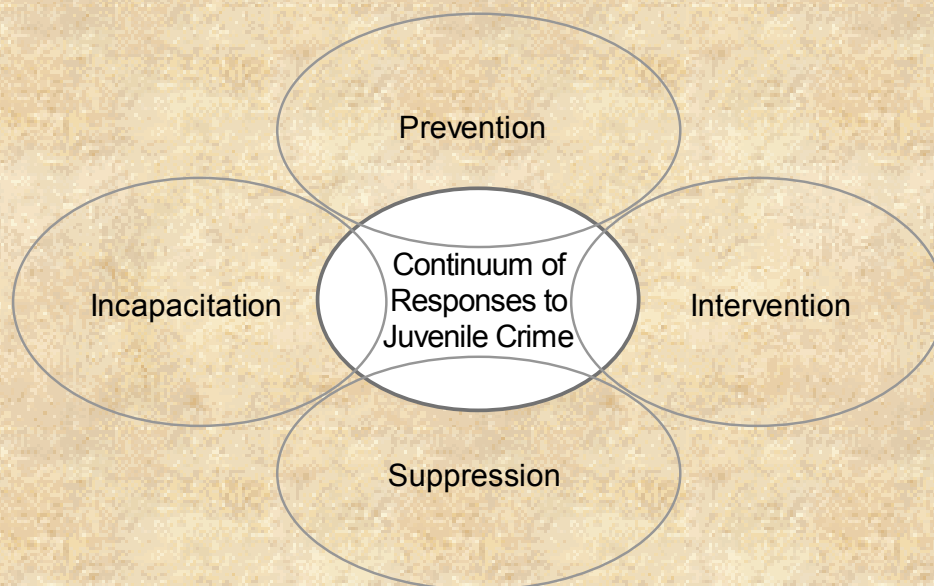


2004

Annual Report



Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)



California Board of Corrections

Juvenile Justice

Crime Prevention Act

Annual Report to the Legislature

March 2004

**Board of Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
www.bdcorr.ca.gov**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
	AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM	2-3
	■ Funding and Framework ■ Administration and Technical Assistance	
	STATEWIDE EVALUATION: PART I	4
	■ Local Planning Process ■ Program Expenditures	
	STATEWIDE EVALUATION: PART II	5-9
	■ Results for Mandated Outcomes ■ Impact on Juvenile Arrest Rate ■ Local Outcome Results	
	LOCAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	10-18
	■ High-Risk Populations ■ Continuum of Responses ■ Collaboration Works	

APPENDICES

- A. Statewide Expenditure Summary
- B. Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs
- C. Change in County Arrest Rate



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) created a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs that have proven effective in curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and young offenders (Government Code Section 30061 et seq.). This unprecedented initiative supports 193 collaborative programs implemented in 56 counties to address locally identified needs in the continuum of responses to juvenile crime.

The JJCPA requires the Board of Corrections (Board) to submit an annual report to the Legislature on the: 1) overall effectiveness of the statutorily required local planning process; 2) program expenditures; and 3) results on six juvenile justice outcomes. This second annual report addresses each of these issues as well as local evaluation highlights.

■ **Local Planning Process:** To receive funds, the JJCPA required counties to form a multi-agency Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council for the purpose of developing (and updating) a comprehensive plan that documents the condition of the local juvenile justice system and outlines proposed efforts to fill identified service gaps. Council members, who typically meet on a monthly or quarterly basis to review program progress and evaluation data, continue to report a great deal of satisfaction with the local planning process required by the JJCPA.

■ **Program Expenditures:** Counties expended 99.9% of the \$116.3 million appropriated to the JJCPA in its second year. The JJCPA programs served a total of 110,658 at-risk youth and young offenders, an increase of 12.1% over the first year. This translates into a per capita cost of \$1,099.81, a decrease of nearly 8.5% over the first year.

■ **Juvenile Justice Outcomes:** The results for the statutorily mandated outcomes indicate that the JJCPA programs, as a whole, are making a significant difference in curbing juvenile crime and delinquency. For example, the analysis of outcomes for juveniles receiving program services compared to juveniles in a county-designated reference group shows that:

- An average of 21.8% of program juveniles were arrested vs. 32.5% of reference group juveniles;
- An average of 18.2% of program juveniles were incarcerated vs. 23.4% for reference group juveniles; and
- An average of 56.3% of program juveniles completed court-ordered community service vs. 39.4% for reference group juveniles.

Results on commonly used local outcomes, including increased school attendance, improved academic performance and decreased drug usage, also underscore the effectiveness of the JJCPA programs.

In establishing the JJCPA, state policymakers made an unprecedented commitment to efforts aimed at reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth. Because these local efforts build upon strategies that have proven successful in the past, the State's investment in the JJCPA should yield significant returns well into the future.



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

The most recent statistics published by the California Department of Justice indicate that the number of juveniles arrested for felonies and misdemeanors dropped in 2002, continuing a decline in juvenile crime that began in the mid 1990s. While there is no single explanation for this welcome trend, it coincides with legislative initiatives that not only restructured the way local jurisdictions approach juvenile crime but also reduced the involvement of at-risk youth and young offenders in the juvenile justice system (e.g., the Juvenile Challenge Grant Program and Repeat Offender Prevention Program). Due in large measure to the success of these initiatives, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1913, which provided a funding source and the guiding framework for implementing, sustaining, and/or expanding programs based on strategies that have proven effective in responding to juvenile crime and delinquency (Chapter 353, Statutes of 2000).

■ Program Funding and Framework

AB 1913, which is commonly known as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), initially made \$121.3 million available to counties and directed the State Controller's Office to distribute these funds on a per capita basis (this first allocation was addressed in a previous report). In 2001/02, the Legislature provided \$116.3 million for the JJCPA. This second annual report addresses this appropriation of funds, which counties had expended or encumbered by June 30, 2003. The programmatic framework for the JJCPA seeks to maximize the impact of these public dollars on public safety. In developing this framework, lawmakers focused on research pointing to the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts that incorporate three key principles: 1) local planning; 2) multiagency collaboration; and 3) program evaluation.

Local Planning: By including a requirement for local planning, the JJCPA enables counties to determine their specific service needs and to implement juvenile justice strategies that fit local conditions. To be eligible for funding, each county had to develop a comprehensive plan that includes an assessment of existing resources targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders and their families as well as a local action strategy for addressing identified gaps in the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Counties must also review and, if necessary, modify their plans on an annual basis.

Multi-agency Collaboration: To ensure coordination and collaboration among the various entities serving at-risk youth, the JJCPA required this plan to be developed by a Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council chaired by the chief probation officer of each county and comprised of specified members, including representatives of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, the board of supervisors, social services, education, mental health and community-based organizations. These agencies must also collaborate, to the extent possible, in providing integrated services to program participants.

"I am a firm believer in the Juvenile Drug Court Program. Graduates from this effective collaboration become responsible, sober and productive members of their communities. Thus, public safety is enhanced and society as a whole benefits."

**Honorable Robert Hutson, Presiding Judge
Orange County Juvenile Court**

Program Evaluation: In addition to requiring that funded programs be based on strategies that have proven effective in curbing juvenile delinquency, the JJCPA requires counties to collect and report information on annual program expenditures and juvenile justice outcomes. At the local level, these evaluation activities enable stakeholders to assess progress toward desired goals, refine their programs, and target available resources. These evaluation efforts also enable the Legislature to monitor the investment the State has made in the JJCPA and assess its overall impact on juvenile crime and delinquency.

Within this framework, 56 counties chose to participate in the JJCPA, which currently funds 193 programs that address locally identified gaps in the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and respond to specific problems associated with the at-risk populations in each county (for more information, see Local Program Highlights).

■ Program Administration and Technical Assistance

The Legislature charged the Board of Corrections (Board) with administering the JJCPA and reporting annually on: 1) the overall effectiveness of the local planning process; 2) program expenditures for each county; and 3) six statutorily mandated outcome variables (arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates as well as probation, restitution, and community service completion rates). These statewide evaluation issues are addressed in subsequent sections of this second annual report from the Board.

In administering the JJCPA, Board staff has worked closely with the chair and members of the multi-agency Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils in the 56 participating counties in both developing and updating their comprehensive juvenile justice plan, which must be approved by the Board each year before counties may begin spending the funds distributed by the State Controller's Office. This effort has included extensive technical assistance, at the request of counties, in identifying and documenting programmatic strategies that have proven effective in reducing juvenile crime (a requirement for JJCPA funding) as well as appropriate evaluation designs for the proposed programs.

Board staff has also organized and facilitated several strategic planning sessions involving juvenile justice council members and county project staff as well as interagency problem-solving sessions regarding program implementation, evaluation and operational issues.

Further, to assist counties in meeting their legislative reporting requirements, Board staff designed, modified, tested and implemented an on-line reporting system. Board staff also conducted regional workshops on the system and continues to orient and train newly assigned county personnel on how to use it effectively.

In addition, Board staff continually monitors program activities and evaluation results in every JJCPA county to ensure that counties are complying with statutory requirements and to make recommendations for continued improvement in the delivery of effective corrections programs.



STATEWIDE EVALUATION: PART I

The statewide evaluation of the JJCPA must address three issues of interest to the Legislature: 1) the overall effectiveness of the local planning process; 2) program expenditures; and 3) results on six juvenile justice outcomes. This section of the report covers the first two issues.

“The JJCPA has allowed us to take advantage of what we have learned works from research-based programs that were funded through other grants. This, in turn, has allowed us to increase our investment in what we know reduces juvenile crime in our communities rather than what feels like it works. This seems especially important in poor rural counties such as Humboldt.”

Bill Burke
Chief Probation Officer, Humboldt County

Local Planning Process: Members of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils continue to report a great deal of satisfaction with the local planning process required by the JJCPA. The councils typically meet on a monthly or quarterly basis to review program progress and evaluation data. The councils

also review the county’s plan, which must be updated annually in terms of program scope, target population, collaborations, and measurements for achieving success. In addition to noting that juvenile justice planning has become more strategic, integrated and outcome-oriented as a result of this process, council members have underscored the value of sharing information regarding youth programs across disciplines.

Program Expenditures: The enabling legislation for the JJCPA also requires the Board to report the amount of the JJCPA allocation counties spent, and how much it cost on average to serve each participating minor.

The Statewide Expenditure Summary (see Appendix A) indicates that the 56 counties participating in the JJCPA expended 99.9% of the funds appropriated for the second year of the program (\$116,224,104 of \$116,284,035). The summary also shows that counties spent \$5,479,085 in interest earned on State funds while in special county accounts and \$19,001,827 in non-JJCPA funds to support program activities, an increase of nearly 10% over what they contributed to this effort in the first year of the JJCPA. Although not statutorily required, the infusion of these extra resources demonstrates the counties’ commitment to the goals of this initiative and significantly leverages the State’s investment in deterring youth from criminal activity.

“An important component of safety and security is the ability to identify juvenile problems and address them before they become criminal matters. The funds from AB 1913 allow us to provide the necessary intervention and counselors at the earliest possible juncture, enhancing the quality of life for everyone in Orange County.”

Sheriff Michael Carona
Orange County

The Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs (see Appendix B) shows that a total of 110,658 minors participated in the JJCPA programs during the reporting period, an increase of 12.1% over the first year. This summary also shows that it cost an average of \$1,099.81 per minor, which is a decrease of nearly 8.5% over the first year. These numbers reflect the counties’ commitment to providing cost-effective services to as many at-risk youth and young offenders as possible.



STATEWIDE EVALUATION: PART II

The last component of the statewide evaluation focuses on six legislatively mandated outcomes: arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates; and probation, restitution, and community service completion rates. The data collected by counties on these six variables clearly indicate that the JJCPA is having the intended effect of curbing juvenile crime and delinquency in California. In addition to summarizing these results, this section of the report examines the impact of the JJCPA programs on countywide juvenile arrest rates and outcomes identified by counties as important in preventing juvenile crime (e.g., school attendance and achievement).

■ Results for Mandated Outcomes

For each outcome variable, counties must specify a goal (e.g., whether the program will increase, decrease, or have no effect on the arrest rate) commensurate with the focus of the program and the juveniles served. For most outcomes, counties assess their progress in achieving program goals by comparing the results for participating minors and a reference group (i.e., participants prior to entering the program, prior program participants, juveniles comparable to those who received program services, or some other external reference group).

The length and timing of the evaluation periods vary from program to program. For example, one program might compare the arrest rate of participants for the three-month period prior to program entry with their arrest rate during the first three months of the program, whereas another program might use a longer time period and compare the arrest rate prior to program entry with the arrest rate following program exit. Counties report outcome results on a fiscal year basis for juveniles who completed the full evaluation period during that time period.

Table A shows the number of programs for which the outcome applies (e.g., programs serving non-probationers were not expected to report on probation outcomes), and the number of programs for which results were available for at least 15 youth in both the program and reference group, the minimums considered necessary to provide reliable program-specific information. As indicated in the table, the percentage of programs with reportable results is highest (over 91%) for the two outcomes that apply to all programs, arrest and incarceration rates.

Table A: Available Results on Applicable Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	
	Outcome Applies	Results Available
Arrest Rate	193	177 (91.7%)
Incarceration Rate	193	177 (91.7%)
Completion of Probation Rate	149	119 (79.9%)
Probation Violation Rate	149	121 (81.2%)
Completion of Restitution	147	61 (41.5%)
Completion of Community Service	132	66 (50.0%)

Table B provides a summary of program goals for the mandated outcomes. The vast majority of programs expect that arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates will decrease, and that there will be an increase or no change in completion rates for restitution, community service, and probation. In general, goals of “no change” are used when the program is not directed toward influencing the outcome (e.g., a truancy prevention program serving primarily middle school students would not be expected to have an impact on incarceration rate), or when there is no expectation that the behavior of current participants will differ significantly from the behavior of prior program participants (if this is the reference group).

Table B: Summary of Program Goals for Mandated Outcomes

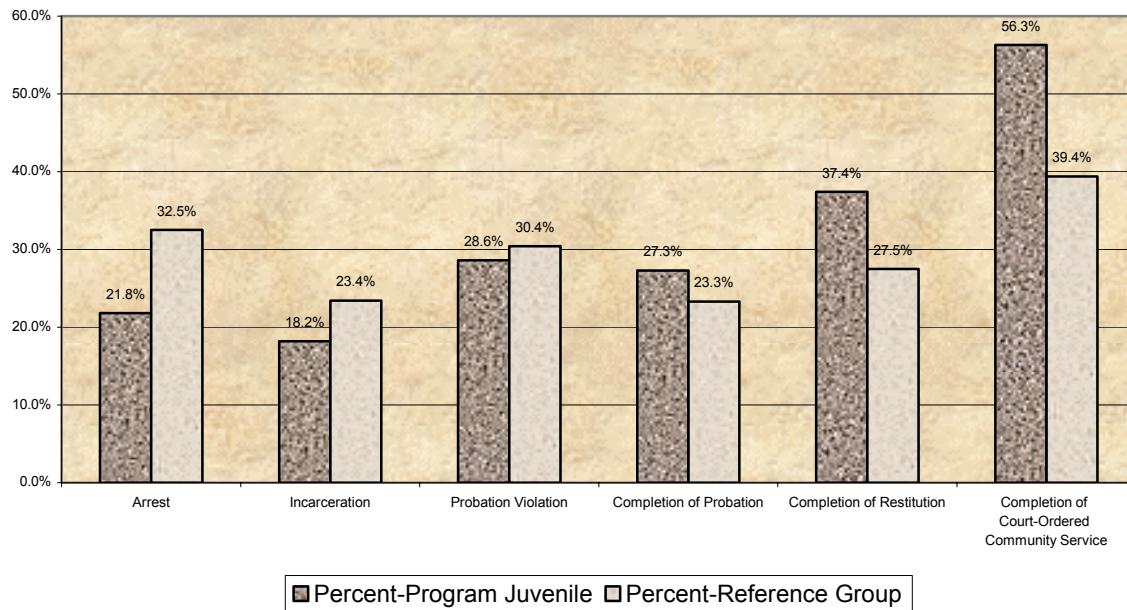
Outcome Measure	Program Goal		
	Increase	No Change	Decrease
Arrest Rate	0.6%	33.9%	65.5%
Incarceration Rate	1.1%	29.9%	68.9%
Completion of Probation Rate	60.5%	38.7%	.8 %
Probation Violation Rate	4.1%	25.6%	70.2%
Completion of Restitution	59.0%	41.0%	0.0%
Completion of Community Service	59.1%	40.9%	0.0%

Nearly 70% of the programs met or exceeded their goal for arrest rate; approximately two-thirds achieved their goal for incarceration rate, completion of probation, and completion of restitution; and over three-fourths of the programs met or exceeded their goals for completion of court-ordered community service. Due to the closer probation supervision typically associated with these programs, Board staff believes many counties were overly optimistic in expecting probation violations to decrease. Still, over half of the programs met or exceeded their goal for probation violation rate.

In terms of specific results, the data submitted by counties indicate that the JJCPA programs were very effective, making a statistically significant difference on five outcomes and a difference in the desired direction on the sixth outcome. The results, which are summarized below and illustrated in the chart on the next page, show that:

- The average percent of program juveniles arrested was 21.8% compared to 32.5% for reference group juveniles (151 programs used “average percent” to measure results);
- The average percent of program juveniles incarcerated was 18.2% compared to 23.4% for reference group juveniles (as measured in 150 programs);
- The average percent of program juveniles who completed probation was 27.3% compared to 23.3% for reference group juveniles (119 programs);
- The average percentage of program juveniles who completed restitution was 37.4% compared to 27.55 for reference group juveniles (61 programs); and
- The average percent completing court-ordered community service was 56.3% for program juveniles compared to 39.4% for reference group juveniles (66 programs).

Summary of Results on Mandated Outcomes



Although not statistically significant, the percentage of juveniles with probation violations was lower for youth participating in the JJCPA programs than for the reference group (28.6% vs. 30.4%). As previously mentioned, many of the programs involve increased levels of probation supervision. Thus, the chances of detecting probation violations are higher. It is also important to note that probation violations are often technical in nature (e.g., a violation of curfew or some other term of probation) rather than related to a new offense.

As shown in Table C below, the results are also positive in counties opting to use a different method (average number vs. percentage) to measure the impact of their programs. The results for average number of arrests (.72 for program juveniles vs. 1.22 for reference group juveniles) and days incarcerated (3.02 for program juveniles vs. 8.08 for reference group juveniles) are statistically significant, and in the right direction for probation violations.

Table C: Summary of Results Using a Different Outcome Measure

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	Average Per Juvenile	
		Program Juveniles	Reference Group
Average # of Arrests	25	.72	1.22
Average # Days Incarcerated	13	3.02	8.08
Average # of Probation Violations	12	.51	.67

■ Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles

In addition to program-related outcomes and goals, the enabling legislation requires that all counties specify a goal or expectation for change in the annual countywide arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. Each county also specifies a reference (or baseline) year (in most cases, this is 2001). Results for this measure are based on information compiled by the Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the California Department of Justice and are presented for the most recent reporting year (2002) in Appendix C.

A total of 29 counties expected the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles to go down; 22 counties expected no change; and 5 counties expected the rate to go up. The rate went down in 28 (96.6%) of counties that expected a decline, and in 19 (86.4%) of the counties that expected no change. It also declined in 2 (40.0%) of the counties that expected an upward climb. Most importantly, for the 56 counties that participated in the JJCPA, the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles went from 5,740 in 2001, to 5,250 in 2002 - a reduction of 8.5%.

■ Results for Local Outcomes

In addition to the mandated outcomes, the JJCPA programs report on over 500 local outcomes, some of which are common to multiple programs. For those local outcomes that are common to a sufficient number of programs to permit the aggregation of findings (at least eight programs), the results lend further support to the effectiveness of JJCPA programs in curbing juvenile delinquency and crime.

As shown in Table D, the results for the most common education-related outcomes are quite impressive. Program juveniles, on average, attended a significantly greater percentage of school days (84.3% vs. 79.1%) and achieved significantly higher grade point averages (2.12 vs. 1.81) than the reference group. In addition, the results for school suspensions and school expulsions are in the hoped for direction (and approached statistical significance).

Table D: Summary Results for Local Education Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	Average	
		Program Juveniles	Reference Group
% School Days Attended	26	84.3%	79.1%
% Suspended from School	17	17.9%	24.0%
% Expelled from School	13	1.6%	2.8%
Grade Point Average	22	2.12	1.81

Results for the most common crime-related local outcomes are also encouraging. Among reporting programs, the average percentage of positive drugs tests and average percentage of juveniles with new law violations were both significantly lower for program juveniles. The average percentage of juveniles with sustained petitions for new law violations is also lower for program juveniles (although not statistically significant). The lone exception to this trend is for the outcome of arrests for violent offenses in that the average percent of program juveniles with such an offense is not discernable from the average percent for reference group juveniles.

Table E: Summary Results for Local Crime-Related Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	Average	
		Program Juveniles	Reference Group
% Positive Drug Tests	8	20.4%	30.3%
% New Law Arrests	17	27.3%	35.5%
% New Law Sustained Petitions	12	14.8%	17.3%
% Arrests for a Violent Offense	9	11.0%	11.7%



LOCAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The diversity of local juvenile justice programs supported by the JJCPA reflects the diversity of the at-risk populations, identified service needs, and available resources in counties. This section of the report provides a snapshot of that diversity, along with key results reported by counties. The bigger picture – i.e., descriptions of all of the JJCPA programs – is available on the Board’s web site at www.bdcorr.ca.gov.

■ High Risk Populations

The youth targeted in the JJCPA programs typically have multiple risk factors – lack of parental supervision, a history of family violence, poor school performance and/or chronic absenteeism, use of alcohol and/or drugs, and gang association, to name a few. These youth, while facing different challenges, share a common plight: they all are at risk of entering or re-entering the juvenile justice system. This has resulted in a wide range of populations that are being served by the JJCPA programs, as highlighted in the examples below.

Fresno County’s JJCPA program serves 10 to 14-year-olds who have exhibited delinquent behavior (e.g., truancy, poor academic performance) and/or have identified problems (e.g., alcohol/drug abuse, family issues) that put them at high risk of entering the justice system. The youth, who are not on formal probation, attend one of seven neighborhood schools.

“We have seen remarkable positive academic and behavioral adjustments with many of our students in the STOP program. The Probation Officer and team are making a positive difference in these kids’ lives everyday.”

**Richard Pascual, Principal
Tehipite Middle School, Fresno**

The Students Targeted with Opportunities for Prevention (STOP) program relies heavily on its collaborative relationships with non-profit local organizations (as well as volunteers) in providing strength-based wraparound services for the youth and their families, including:

- Tutoring/Mentoring
- Anger Management/Conflict Resolution
- Gang Education/Intervention
- Positive Recreational Activities
- Family and Individual Counseling
- Crisis Intervention
- Substance Abuse Education/Counseling

Riverside County formed the Youth Accountability Team (YAT) program, which targets delinquent youth who are status offenders (e.g., truants, runaways, incorrigibles) and juveniles who have been involved in misdemeanor offenses (e.g., battery, theft, drug or alcohol abuse). The program uses immediate, graduated consequences with participants, who range in age from 12 through 17.

The YAT involves multidisciplinary teams comprised of law enforcement, probation, district attorney, local school district staff and administrators, and youth counselors from community-based organizations. The program’s services, which are offered at school sites and police stations, include assessments, anger management and substance abuse counseling, crime impact groups, and victim awareness counseling.

Since September 2001, the YATs have opened nearly 5,000 cases. The county reports that over 80% of the minors have successfully completed the program, which has contributed to both an improvement in school attendance and to safer campuses. The county also reports a re-arrest rate of just 14% among a random sample of participants who have been off YAT informal probation for six months or more.

Sacramento County's JJCPA initiatives include the Healthy Teen Mothers Program, which is available to pregnant teenagers who are 14 to 18 years old at the time they are processed into the juvenile detention facility. Approximately 10% of the females coming into the system are pregnant. The HTMP was implemented in recognition that a lack of prenatal care and parenting information can consign a juvenile mother to a life of poverty, perpetuating a cycle of increased risk of delinquency for both mother and child. The program's goals are to:

- Help teen mothers access the services needed to achieve healthy birth outcomes (e.g., prenatal care, smoking cessation programs, nutritional education);
- Develop positive parenting skills and promote healthy, nurturing environments for the children through ongoing home visitation and continuous case management (up to at least the child's first birthday);
- Assist teen mothers in becoming economically self-sufficient by helping them access educational, vocational and employment services; and
- Link teen mothers to needed support services aimed at helping them avoid substance abuse and further criminal behavior.

A six-month evaluation of the teens participating in the program during 2001-02 found that they had a subsequent arrest rate more than two times lower than the historical comparison group. In addition, none of the participants had probation violations during this time period.

San Benito County's Early Intervention Program (EIP) targets young offenders who are at risk of becoming repeat offenders because they have at least three of the following:

- Significant family problems (e.g., abuse, criminal family members, or lack of parental supervision and control);
- Significant problems at school (e.g., truancy, failing more than one course, or recent suspension of expulsion);
- A pattern of drug and/or alcohol use; and/or
- Delinquent peers, chronic runaway, or a pattern of stealing.

A multi-agency team assesses each minor's case and recommends appropriate services, which may include drug and alcohol assessments; counseling and testing; mental health evaluations and follow-up services; health screenings/education; family counseling; recreation; life skill classes; a summer reading program; community service; and weekly homework clubs that focus on tutoring, vocational skills, and employment preparation/job opportunities.

The county reports that 80% of the minors have completed their court-ordered community service hours. In addition, 66% of the minors have completed an eight-week Life Skills Workshop and subsequently received assistance in job placement for the summer, and 15% of the minors have enrolled in the Youth Employment Service.

San Francisco County has used some of its JJCPA funds to continue and enhance the Life Learning Academy, which began as a demonstration project funded through the Juvenile Challenge Grant I Program. The Academy serves high school youth who are involved in, or who are at risk of involvement in, the juvenile justice system and/or who have a number of high-risk life issues, including school failure, serious family problems, poverty, abuse and substance use. Key features of the program include:

“Academy staff is just like family, and the principal is just like a mom. She really believed in me, and pushed me to come to school and be a good student when I didn’t even think I could get out of bed in the morning.”

**Nora Jaurez, 2002 Valedictorian
Life Learning Academy, San Francisco**

- Small class size to ensure individual attention to each student and his/her academic performance, life skills development, and social needs;
- Innovative project-based courses that engage students in academic and vocational learning;
- Transportation to ensure that students attend school (combined with intensive follow-up for students who are absent);
- A strong emphasis on student leadership; and
- Mandatory community service.

A local evaluation of outcomes for participants compared to a group of youths with similar profiles found that the program has drastically reduced recidivism among participants with a history of involvement in the juvenile justice system. The program has also significantly reduced school attendance problems and improved grades.

San Joaquin County has three JJCPA-supported programs, including the Neighborhood-Based System of Integrated Services Program, which targets children and youth living in high-risk communities as determined by poverty rates, crime rates, educational achievement, and health outcomes. The program uses a comprehensive research-based case management model that involves 240 different agencies (public and private, local, state and federal) in providing preventive and early intervention services to at-risk families.

The county reports that the program shows strong signs of improving outcomes predictive of later involvement in the juvenile justice system, including school attendance and behavior problems, family violence measures such as child abuse and neglect, and overall indicators of improved family functioning such as increased access to services and improved health. The county also reports that the program is benefiting the communities in which the youth live. For example, youth outreach workers are working closely with the police on a community-wide strategy to address gun and gang-related homicide among youth.

Santa Barbara County’s JJCPA efforts include the Aftercare Services Program, which targets high-risk minors who are transitioning back into their home from group and foster home placements, as well as from the county’s boot camps and juvenile hall. While in placement, minors receive intensive supervision and treatment that often lead to significant changes. The Aftercare Services Program is designed to bolster that foundation of success once the minor returns home by identifying and building upon family strengths, and by creating a support network of services and programs to assist minors in establishing a different lifestyle and new peer group upon their return to the community.

The program uses a team approach. A juvenile institution officer develops case plans while the minors are in custody/placement and spends two days in the field to facilitate and oversee their return home. At that point, a deputy probation officer coordinates aftercare services and provides intensive community supervision for the minors.

Based on available data, the county reports that more than 80% of the participants do not re-enter the juvenile justice system or return to placement within the first six months of program entry. In addition, participants had lower felony and misdemeanor arrest rates than the historical comparison group six months after exiting the program.

■ Continuum of Responses

The JJCPA recognizes the importance of a continuum of responses to the complex problem of juvenile crime and delinquency – from prevention, intervention and supervision to treatment and incapacitation (i.e., commitment to a local juvenile facility). Thus, after ascertaining what gaps they needed to address in this continuum, counties determined where they would focus their JJCPA dollars. This local planning and decision-making process resulted in the implementation, improvement and/or expansion of a myriad of juvenile justice efforts, as evidenced by the following examples.

Alameda County directed some of its JJCPA funds to the Streetside Productions/East Bay Asian Youth Center program, which provides intensive support services to youth and young adults on probation. The services include job readiness workshops that offer pre-employment and life skills training (e.g., resume writing, interview preparation, and conflict management), and video production/desktop publishing classes that provide basic skills training in story development, research, filming, scripting, editing and printing. The county reports that only two program participants have re-offended while in the program.

Alameda County also is using JJCPA funds for a program entitled, “It’s for Real Baby.” This effort, which targets adolescent boys on community probation, provides interactive sessions that focus on such topics as building self-esteem, developing good decision-making skills, and understanding the importance of staying in school and planning for their future. The program also includes home visits and parent interviews as well as field trips and computer lab clinics.

Contra Costa County’s School-Based Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) Program is a two-pronged effort. One component, initiated as a demonstration project through the Challenge Grant I Program, targets at-risk youth attending high schools. Based on the success of this project, the county expanded the program to include a component targeting youth who attend middle schools. The deputy probation officers stationed at various campuses provide intensive supervision for program participants and refer the youth and their families to needed community-based services. The officers also participate in the schools’ attendance review boards, life skills programs, and social activities. The DPO Program’s goals include:

- Early identification of at-risk youth treatment needs;
- Improvements in school attendance and enhanced school safety;
- Reductions in delinquent behavior and more serious offenses;
- Increased completion rates for probation and restitution requirements; and
- Reductions in juvenile justice costs.

Contra Costa County reports a significant reduction in both felony and misdemeanor arrests for middle school participants (88% and 86% respectively) as well as high school participants (64% and 88% respectively) when comparing the six-month period before program entry to six months after program exit. The DPO Program received the 2002 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission award for Outstanding Service.

Los Angeles County's initiatives include the Abolish Chronic Truancy (ACT) program, which seeks to improve elementary school attendance among at-risk youth and youth on probation through parent and child accountability. Recognizing that truancy is a major precursor to delinquency, the ACT program works to ensure that youth with a demonstrated pattern of excessive absenteeism attend school every day. Deputy District Attorneys involve youth and their parent(s) in a series of graduated interventions:

- Meeting with parents and their children in a group session, with the assistance of community-based organizations and school personnel who can provide families with additional resources (e.g., parenting classes, counseling);
- Holding individual meetings when youth continue to miss school in order to discuss possible legal consequences and provide referrals to appropriate treatment agencies (with a contract outlining responsibilities of the agencies, parents and youths); and
- Filing a case against the parent(s) and/or youth for failure to take appropriate action.

“Almost all (95%) of the children in this program (ACT) have improved their attendance. Parents, who are now more involved in their children’s education, know that they will be held accountable for their children’s excessive absences.”

**Lawrence Kraft-Orozco, Principal
Melvin Elementary School, Los Angeles County**

Data reported by the county indicate that the program is correcting school attendance problems. Out of the 289 schools participating in the program during the 2001-02 academic year, for example, 229 (80%) improved their daily attendance figures.

Marin County expanded services for high-risk youth being served by the County Community School (CCS) and Phoenix Academy, a day treatment program. The county transformed the CCS/Phoenix Academy site from a school to a comprehensive service center with an extended day program as well as treatment and support services for both the youth and their families. Enhancements to the program include:

- Comprehensive drug/alcohol, mental health, and academic assessments completed by mental health practitioners on each youth referred to the program;
- A full-time mental health clinician on-site to provide individual/family counseling;
- A complete after school program that includes sports, cultural enrichment, career/job search and vocational internships;
- A mandatory summer school program for unemployed youth on probation;
- An expanded drug counseling program at the CCS; and
- Implementation of an anger management program.

Marin County reports that this effort has contributed to a 20% reduction in the average number of youth detained at the juvenile hall and a 30% reduction in group home placements.

Orange County used a portion of JJCPA funds to expand the Juvenile Drug Court program, which involves staff from the court, Probation Department, Health Care Agency, Public Defender's Office and District Attorney's Office. The program, which is voluntary, targets 13 to 17-year-old juveniles who have a petition pending before the court and a serious substance abuse problem that is contributing to their delinquency. Program features include:

- Accountability through intensive probation supervision, frequent drug testing, and court appearances;
- A system of court-ordered graduated sanctions for program violations and positive incentives for program success;
- Mandatory individual and group counseling;
- Parent support groups; and
- Electronic monitoring for some participants.

Custody time is stayed pending successful completion of the program, and evaluation data indicate that the 37 minors who graduated from the program in 2002-03 saved the county over 5,700 days in custody. Further, these graduates have averaged over nine months of sobriety, and 90% of them have remained "violation free" since graduation. In addition, nearly all participants have improved their school performance, and many have gained employment.

Plumas County used part of its JJCPA allocation to hire a mental health therapist who works on-site at the Probation Department and conducts initial assessments of all minors, ages 10 to 17, referred to the Department. These assessments are often done before the detention hearing (within 72 hours). The therapist also conducts more complete assessments, when needed, as part of the case planning process and provides individual and family counseling. JJCPA funds have enabled the therapist to travel to the juvenile hall, which is in neighboring Lassen County, as well as to foster and group homes to conduct the assessments.

"The balance between accountability and treatment for juveniles is delicate. The JJCPA program has allowed Plumas County to find that balance...with impressive results."

Tom Frady
Chief Probation Officer, Plumas County

Having a therapist within the Probation Department has greatly increased probation officers' understanding of mental health issues related to at-risk youth. Mental health practitioners, in turn, have gained a greater appreciation of probation's role and perspective. The County reports that this

effort has contributed to a 10% reduction in juvenile caseloads, as well as reductions in the length of stay at the boot camp and detention costs.

Santa Cruz County is using JJCPA funds to support an 18-bed residential treatment program designed to address the mental health and drug/alcohol issues of youth in the juvenile justice system. The STAR (Strength-Based Assessment and Recovery) Program provides a safe, consistent, therapeutic placement for youth 13-17 years of age who would otherwise be placed in group homes, often out of the county. Length of stay in the facility, which is located adjacent to the juvenile hall, is typically three to six months but varies according to each client's needs and goals. The program offers integrated treatment by staff from several disciplines, including mental health, alcohol and other drug services, probation, and education, and includes family members in the planning and treatment process.

In addition to a weekly clinical review, a court review occurs every 30 days for STAR youth. Further, mental health, substance abuse and probation staff members review all cases prior to discharge to guarantee that community supervision matches the needs of the youth. The county reports that STAR youth are committing fewer and less severe crimes following discharge from the program.

■ Collaboration Works

The individuals working in the JJCPA programs represent diverse disciplines that come into contact with youth who are at risk of involvement, or further involvement, in the juvenile justice system – e.g., law enforcement, probation, mental health, social services, and education. Regardless of their different roles and perspectives, these professionals are committed to working together in responding to the needs of at-risk youth and their families. As highlighted below, these collaborative efforts are contributing to a decline in juvenile crime in neighborhoods, schools, and communities throughout the state.

Humboldt County's JJCPA program, which is called Wraparound Humboldt, began as a demonstration project supported by the Juvenile Challenge Grant Program. Based on the success of this project in deterring juvenile crime and delinquency, the county used JJCPA funds to continue the effort. Multi-disciplinary teams in four regional “hubs” collaborate in case planning and service provision (or referral) for the target population (at-risk juveniles prior to court intervention). Wraparound Humboldt involves:

- Effective screening and identification of at-risk juveniles at the time of their first referral to probation;
- Intensive wraparound services for juveniles and their families; and
- Appropriate community-based sanctions for juvenile offenders (including a community service work program implemented in 2002).

Monterey County is expending JJCPA funds to support the Silver Star Youth Program, a day reporting center that includes probation supervision, a community school, vocational and life skills training, mentoring, and a wide variety of counseling programs, including several that focus on substance abuse. The program targets juvenile offenders ages 15½ through 18 who are on probation and includes outreach services for at-risk youth who are not on probation.

Employees from six different Monterey County agencies – the District Attorney's Office, Health and Behavioral Health, Sheriff's Office, Department of Social Services, Office of Education, and Probation Department – collaborate in this highly structured program. Two local organizations also have full-time staff assigned to the program, and several other community-based agencies provide needed services to participants. The county reports that this program significantly reduced criminal behavior and arrests among participants during 2002-03.

“During these hard budgetary times, the JJCPA has allowed our Department to maintain the emphasis on prevention and early intervention, which represent our true hope to reduce crime among our youth. Thanks to the efforts and unfailing commitment of its miracle workers, this program has already shown incredible results.”

Duane Tanner
Chief Probation Officer, Monterey County

Placer County is using a multidisciplinary team comprised of staff from Probation, Child Protective Services, Children's System of Care, Office of Education and several community-based organizations for the Crisis Resolution Center (CRC), which serves youth who are at risk of committing law violations that could result in detention and/or costly out of home placement (e.g., runaways, truants, etc.). In addition to a 4-bed temporary emergency shelter staffed full-time by a licensed clinical social worker, the CRC provides respite care, outreach services, and family/individual counseling.

"A program of this type was identified during the planning process as our most significant gap in juvenile services. The Crisis Resolution Center fills that gap and provides a viable, safe alternative to our law enforcement officers in responding to runaways and other at-risk youth."

Fred Morawcznski
Chief Probation Officer, Placer County

The team creates education and treatment plans for participating minors and reviews each case on a weekly basis, which greatly enhances the ability to access resources quickly. The county reports that, as a result of the team's efforts, 92% of the

minors received into the CRC residence in 2002-03 were reunited with their families.

San Diego County determined that it would use JJCPA funds to continue a highly successful program initiated as a collaborative demonstration project under the Juvenile Challenge Grant Program. Offenders ages 12 to 18 are committed to the Breaking Cycles Program by the Juvenile Court. Key program features include:

- Comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessments by teams comprised of professionals from probation, mental health, education, drug and alcohol treatment, and youth and family counseling. For each juvenile, a team completes a strength-based risk and needs assessment, develops a case plan, and determines the appropriate placement for the offender (with parent participation);
- Partnerships with community-based agencies for youth/family counselors, alcohol and drug counselors and treatment providers, psychiatrists to conduct mental health assessment/evaluations, and parent advocates to provide support/referral services; and
- Graduated sanctions ranging from community supervision to structured day treatment to local incarceration for up to a year, and aftercare transition back to the community.

The county worked with its partners in developing a common vision and memorandum of understanding about the shared commitment to improving outcomes for kids, families and the community and views this collaboration as the key to the program's success. For 2002-03, the county reports that Breaking Cycles participants (compared to a sample of 100 prior program participants) were less likely to:

- Be arrested (20% vs. 32%);
- Have a probation referral (15% vs. 27%);
- Have a sustained petition for a new offense (10% vs. 21%); and
- Be incarcerated for longer than 90 days (5% vs. 14%).

San Mateo County's Preventing Repeat Offender Program (PROP) works with high-risk, first-time offenders (11 to 15 years old) in an effort to avert ongoing escalation of delinquent behavior. The program includes two PROP Centers, one in the northern part of the county and the other in the southern part. The Centers are staffed with a project manager, probation officer, two juvenile group supervisors from the Probation Department, an instructional aide, and a legal office specialist. In addition, the County Office of Education provides a teacher, and the project includes a contract with El Centro de Libertad, a community-based agency that provides culturally competent, intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment. The Centers also provide direct services as needed from the Mental Health and Public Health Departments, and include a structured arts and recreational component.

"The Youth and Family Resource Center (PROP Center) has been a great asset for both the Sheriff's Office and this community. My deputies often have used it when dealing with troubled youth as an alternative to placing them in the criminal justice system."

**Sheriff Don Horsley
San Mateo County**

The county reports that 98% of those referred to the program attend, and that 94% of program participants did not commit a new law violation during 2001-02. The county attributes this success to the synergy of staff in different disciplines working together to intensive services tailored to the needs of the youth and their families.

Santa Clara County's JJCPA programs include the Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC), which provides comprehensive assessments for youth admitted and detained in the juvenile hall for longer than 72 hours. Through various partner organizations (e.g., Probation Department, County Office of Education, Department of Alcohol & Drug Services, and Mental Health Department), detained youth receive a mental health assessment, educational testing, drug and alcohol-related testing and other screenings that help inform the integrated case management process and assist staff in identifying the appropriate services while in custody. Following the development of the individual case plan, the youth receives services such as life skills development, anger management, effective communication skills, gang intervention, employment workshops, and domestic violence education. Assessment center staff monitors the youth's progress and makes adjustments to the case plan as needed.

The assessment results are also used to link the youth and his/her family to appropriate community-based services upon release from juvenile hall. These services are provided via contracts with a myriad of community-based organizations (e.g., Asian American Recovery Services, Mexican American Community Services Agency, California Youth Outreach, Unity Care, and the YWCA).

Santa Clara County reports an overall decrease in juvenile arrests and incarceration rates and attributes this to a number of juvenile justice efforts, including the MAAC. The county also reports that several youth specifically credit the project's partner organizations with changing their way of thinking and giving them reason to believe, in the words of one young offender, that "I could make it out of this type of lifestyle and do something better in my life."

Appendix A

Statewide Expenditure Summary

Statewide Allocation and Expenditure Summary¹

County	State Fund Expenditures	Interest Expenditures	Non JJCPA Fund Expenditures	Total Expenditures	State Funds Allocations
Alameda	\$4,940,622	\$265,944	\$0	\$5,206,566	\$4,940,622
Amador	\$118,409	\$6,265	\$2,573	\$127,247	\$118,409
Butte	\$687,442	\$44,986	\$251,612	\$984,040	\$687,442
Calaveras	\$136,639	\$5,039	\$0	\$141,678	\$137,281
Colusa	\$64,165	\$5,613	\$0	\$69,778	\$64,165
Contra Costa	\$3,240,094	\$0	\$1,175,813	\$4,415,907	\$3,247,153
Del Norte	\$93,859	\$3,504	\$23,993	\$121,356	\$93,859
El Dorado	\$533,259	\$1,403	\$0	\$534,662	\$533,259
Fresno	\$2,752,038	\$134,356	\$0	\$2,886,394	\$2,752,038
Glenn	\$89,517	\$2,175	\$0	\$91,692	\$89,517
Humboldt	\$426,607	\$18,187	\$51,212	\$496,006	\$426,607
Imperial	\$493,844	\$2,500	\$0	\$496,344	\$504,099
Inyo	\$60,658	\$3,756	\$0	\$64,414	\$60,658
Kern	\$2,291,077	\$120,636	\$731,505	\$3,143,218	\$2,291,077
Kings	\$434,154	\$32,916	\$0	\$467,070	\$454,598
Lake	\$198,006	\$4,178	\$17,359	\$219,543	\$198,006
Lassen	\$119,912	\$3,433	\$214,196	\$337,541	\$119,912
Los Angeles	\$32,742,714	\$1,673,000	\$3,503,409	\$37,919,123	\$32,742,714
Madera	\$432,052	\$32,375	\$0	\$464,427	\$432,052
Marin	\$836,464	\$0	\$0	\$836,464	\$836,464
Mariposa	\$57,451	\$459	\$0	\$57,910	\$57,451
Mendocino	\$291,364	\$4,323	\$35,695	\$331,382	\$291,364
Merced	\$723,749	\$38,918	\$0	\$762,667	\$723,749
Modoc	\$32,082	\$300	\$15,115	\$47,497	\$32,082
Mono	\$44,591	\$402	\$0	\$44,993	\$44,591
Monterey	\$1,372,011	\$53,950	\$1,994,869	\$3,420,830	\$1,372,011
Napa	\$421,430	\$4,470	\$0	\$425,900	\$421,430
Nevada	\$313,977	\$18,861	\$0	\$332,838	\$313,977
Orange	\$9,772,605	\$356,414	\$1,791,924	\$11,920,943	\$9,772,605
Placer	\$860,062	\$48,033	\$0	\$908,095	\$860,062
Plumas	\$70,478	\$3,200	\$0	\$73,678	\$70,478
Riverside	\$5,375,580	\$113,313	\$64,502	\$5,553,395	\$5,375,580
Sacramento	\$4,204,247	\$253,970	\$362,956	\$4,821,173	\$4,204,247
San Benito	\$184,511	\$8,511	\$0	\$193,022	\$184,511
San Bernardino	\$5,893,357	\$416,099	\$253,387	\$6,562,843	\$5,893,357
San Diego	\$9,631,766	\$476,753	\$6,451,673	\$16,560,192	\$9,631,766
San Francisco	\$2,630,546	\$98,112	\$993,524	\$3,722,182	\$2,651,098
San Joaquin	\$1,949,577	\$36,151	\$325,000	\$2,310,728	\$1,949,577
San Luis Obispo	\$841,974	\$19,697	\$0	\$861,671	\$841,975
San Mateo	\$2,405,662	\$183,143	\$37,186	\$2,625,991	\$2,405,662
Santa Barbara	\$1,365,832	\$74,299	\$552,883	\$1,993,014	\$1,365,832
Santa Clara	\$5,756,944	\$386,113	\$0	\$6,143,057	\$5,756,944
Santa Cruz	\$867,945	\$33,795	\$0	\$901,740	\$867,945
Shasta	\$553,217	\$20,231	\$14,703	\$588,151	\$553,217
Siskiyou	\$147,953	\$6,312	\$0	\$154,265	\$147,953
Solano	\$1,347,560	\$73,747	\$0	\$1,421,307	\$1,347,561
Sonoma	\$1,565,624	\$97,394	\$35,000	\$1,698,018	\$1,565,624
Stanislaus	\$1,536,114	\$59,314	\$0	\$1,595,428	\$1,536,114
Sutter	\$270,304	\$11,177	\$35,295	\$316,776	\$270,304
Tehama	\$189,605	\$6,617	\$22,654	\$218,876	\$189,605
Trinity	\$43,589	\$1,745	\$0	\$45,334	\$43,589
Tulare	\$1,261,250	\$82,041	\$0	\$1,343,291	\$1,261,251
Tuolumne	\$184,678	\$13,322	\$0	\$198,000	\$184,678
Ventura	\$2,583,543	\$94,541	\$0	\$2,678,084	\$2,583,543
Yolo	\$579,354	\$22,116	\$43,789	\$645,259	\$579,354
Yuba	\$202,040	\$976	\$0	\$203,016	\$203,016
TOTALS	\$116,224,104	\$5,479,085	\$19,001,827	\$140,705,016	\$116,284,035

¹ Alpine and Sierra counties did not apply for JJCPA funding. Allocations amounts of \$4,075 (Alpine County) and \$11,891 (Sierra County) would have been available.

Appendix B

Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs

Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs

County	Programs	Program	Average Per Capita Cost	
		Participants	JJCPA Funds	All Funds
Alameda	1	895	\$5,817.39	\$5,817.39
Amador	1	125	\$997.39	\$1,017.98
Butte	5	530	\$1,381.94	\$1,856.68
Calaveras	2	77	\$1,839.97	\$1,839.97
Colusa	1	109	\$640.17	\$640.17
Contra Costa	7	1,478	\$2,192.22	\$2,987.76
Del Norte	1	60	\$1,622.72	\$2,022.60
El Dorado	1	260	\$2,056.39	\$2,056.39
Fresno	1	473	\$6,102.31	\$6,102.31
Glenn	1	41	\$2,236.39	\$2,236.39
Humboldt	1	372	\$1,195.68	\$1,333.35
Imperial	3	4,908	\$101.13	\$101.13
Inyo	2	623	\$103.39	\$103.39
Kern	3	1,144	\$2,108.14	\$2,747.57
Kings	1	531	\$879.60	\$879.60
Lake	1	96	\$2,106.08	\$2,286.91
Lassen	3	250	\$493.38	\$1,350.16
Los Angeles	20	31,459	\$1,093.99	\$1,205.35
Madera	1	277	\$1,676.63	\$1,676.63
Marin	6	630	\$1,327.72	\$1,327.72
Mariposa	1	269	\$215.28	\$215.28
Mendocino	2	329	\$898.74	\$1,007.24
Merced	3	161	\$4,737.06	\$4,737.06
Modoc	1	9	\$3,598.00	\$5,277.44
Mono	1	45	\$999.84	\$999.84
Monterey	8	3,390	\$420.64	\$1,009.09
Napa	2	91	\$4,680.22	\$4,680.22
Nevada	3	175	\$1,901.93	\$1,901.93
Orange	11	3,312	\$3,058.28	\$3,599.32
Placer	3	1,223	\$742.51	\$742.51
Plumas	1	213	\$345.91	\$345.91
Riverside	3	1,079	\$5,087.02	\$5,146.80
Sacramento	5	2,365	\$1,885.08	\$2,038.55
San Benito	1	45	\$4,289.38	\$4,289.38
San Bernardino	6	10,497	\$601.07	\$625.21
San Diego	7	9,790	\$1,032.54	\$1,691.54
San Francisco	8	2,473	\$1,103.38	\$1,505.13
San Joaquin	4	2,905	\$683.56	\$795.43
San Luis Obispo	2	390	\$2,209.41	\$2,209.41
San Mateo	7	2,054	\$1,260.37	\$1,278.48
Santa Barbara	3	9,456	\$152.30	\$210.77
Santa Clara	5	8,129	\$755.70	\$755.70
Santa Cruz	2	380	\$2,373.00	\$2,373.00
Shasta	4	104	\$5,513.92	\$5,655.30
Siskiyou	1	29	\$5,319.48	\$5,319.48
Solano	6	1,582	\$898.42	\$898.42
Sonoma	5	524	\$3,173.70	\$3,240.49
Stanislaus	4	2,199	\$725.52	\$725.52
Sutter	3	145	\$1,941.25	\$1,947.14
Tehama	1	95	\$2,065.49	\$2,303.96
Trinity	1	32	\$1,416.69	\$1,416.69
Tulare	5	911	\$1,474.52	\$1,474.52
Tuolumne	1	64	\$3,093.75	\$3,093.75
Ventura	6	1,642	\$1,630.99	\$1,630.99
Yolo	3	137	\$4,390.29	\$4,709.92
Yuba	2	76	\$2,671.26	\$2,671.26
TOTALS	193	110,658	\$1,099.81	\$1,271.53

Appendix C

Change in County Arrest Rate

Changes in County Arrest Rates Per 100,000 Juveniles Age 10-17²

County	Baseline (Year)	Current (2002)	Change	Expected Change	Meet/Exceed Expectations
Alameda	4,609 (2001)	4,093	-516	Decrease	Yes
Amador	3,969 (2001)	6,656	2,687	Increase	Yes
Butte	7,217 (2001)	6,250	-967	Decrease	Yes
Calaveras	5,755 (2001)	4,510	-1,245	Decrease	Yes
Colusa	3,741 (2001)	2,821	-920	Increase	Yes
Contra Costa	4,521 (2001)	4,213	-308	No Change	Yes
Del Norte	5,400 (2001)	4,514	-886	Decrease	Yes
El Dorado	3,751 (2001)	4,834	1,083	No Change	No
Fresno	8,422 (2001)	7,537	-885	Decrease	Yes
Glenn	12,615 (2001)	11,100	-1,515	Decrease	Yes
Humboldt	7,850 (2001)	7,228	-622	Decrease	Yes
Imperial	4,802 (2001)	3,278	-1,524	Decrease	Yes
Inyo	3,100 (2001)	4,250	1,150	No Change	No
Kern	9,139 (2001)	8,538	-601	No Change	Yes
Kings	15,561 (2001)	14,894	-667	Decrease	Yes
Lake	5,212 (2000)	4,930	-282	No Change	Yes
Lassen	8,389 (2001)	8,000	-389	No Change	Yes
Los Angeles	4,761 (2001)	4,319	-442	Decrease	Yes
Madera	4,172 (2001)	3,442	-730	Decrease	Yes
Marin	6,610 (2001)	6,324	-286	Decrease	Yes
Mariposa	4,889 (2001)	3,833	-1,056	No Change	Yes
Mendocino	8,766 (2001)	8,467	-299	Decrease	Yes
Merced	10,957 (2001)	9,528	-1,429	No Change	Yes
Modoc	1,545 (2001)	1,455	-90	Decrease	Yes
Mono	4,692 (2001)	3,000	-1,692	No Change	Yes
Monterey	6,576 (2001)	5,617	-959	Decrease	Yes
Napa	4,599 (2001)	4,167	-432	Decrease	Yes
Nevada	7,438 (2001)	9,048	1,610	Increase	Yes
Orange	6,646 (1997)	3,961	-2,685	Decrease	Yes
Placer	5,138 (2001)	5,067	-71	Decrease	Yes
Plumas	15,696 (2000)	12,364	-3,332	Decrease	Yes
Riverside	4,285 (2001)	3,984	-301	Decrease	Yes
Sacramento	5,123 (2001)	4,434	-689	No Change	Yes
San Benito	8,156 (2001)	6,090	-2,066	Decrease	Yes
San Bernardino	7,637 (2001)	7,380	-257	No Change	Yes
San Diego	5,816 (2001)	5,388	-428	Decrease	Yes
San Francisco	4,375 (2001)	3,704	-671	No Change	Yes
San Joaquin	8,262 (2001)	8,147	-115	Decrease	Yes
San Luis Obispo	4,469 (2001)	4,301	-168	Decrease	Yes
San Mateo	3,868 (2001)	3,400	-468	No Change	Yes
Santa Barbara	8,081 (2001)	7,196	-885	No Change	Yes
Santa Clara	4,991 (2001)	4,715	-276	No Change	Yes
Santa Cruz	7,003 (2001)	6,548	-455	Decrease	Yes
Shasta	9,753 (2001)	9,688	-65	No Change	Yes
Siskiyou	5,529 (2001)	7,104	1,575	Decrease	No
Solano	7,549 (2001)	7,325	-224	No Change	Yes
Sonoma	6,439 (2001)	5,769	-670	Decrease	Yes
Stanislaus	7,780 (2001)	6,767	-1,013	Increase	Yes
Sutter	4,738 (2001)	4,150	-588	No Change	Yes
Tehama	7,776 (2001)	6,603	-1,173	No Change	Yes
Trinity	8,000 (2001)	9,929	1,929	No Change	No
Tulare	6,622 (2001)	7,268	646	Increase	Yes
Tuolumne	9,691 (2001)	7,630	-2,061	Decrease	Yes
Ventura	9,208 (2001)	8,048	-1,160	Decrease	Yes
Yolo	8,699 (2001)	7,906	-793	No Change	Yes
Yuba	5,969 (2001)	5,566	-403	No Change	Yes
All JJCPA Counties	5740 (2001)	5250	-490		

² Source data for Arrest Rates: Criminal Justice Center, California Department of Justice

